The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. NO. 194

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

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The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

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When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old Issue.	How Issue.	Val. now	Value of all Issue.
1 00	66⅔	1 00	4 00
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

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From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

H. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds.—Apply at the
151-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

A FEW more volumes of "Robert and Harold" or "The Young Marooners," together with "Duncan Adair," by Mrs. Jane T. Cross. Just received at
17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
SEPT. 13, 1864.

Bacon	4 25 @ 4 75 ℔ lb
Pork	2 00 @ — — ℔ lb
Lard	— — @ 4 50 ℔ lb
Beef	2 00 ℔ lb
Beeswax	00 @ — — ℔ lb
Batter	5 00 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Cotton	1 50 @ 1 75 ℔ lb
Coffee	15 00 ℔ lb
Cotton Yarn	$18 @ 40 ℔ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ℔ lb
Eggs	1 75@2 00 ℔ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ℔ lb
Flour	$160 @175 ℔ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ℔ bushel
Fodder	$10 00 @ 14 50 ℔ hundred
Hay	10 00 ℔ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00 ℔ hundred
Grain—Corn	$20 00 @ 25 00 ℔ bushel
Wheat	$25 00 ℔ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ 8— 00 ℔ bushel
Oats	7 00 $9 00 ℔ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00 ℔ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ℔ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ℔ lb
Leather—Upper	18 00 ℔ lb
Sole	15 00 ℔ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	40 00 ℔ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	40 00 ℔ gallon
Molasses	$20 25 00 ℔ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ℔ lb
Onions	15 00@ 20 00 ℔ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$8 @ 10 00 ℔ bushel
Sweet	$10 @— 00 ℔ bushel
Rice	$1 00 ℔ lb
Sugar	10 ℔ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ℔ lb
Toilet	5 00 ℔ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ℔ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25 ℔ Yard
Salt	$35 00 @ 40 ℔ bushel
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00 ℔ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ℔ lb

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ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
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THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
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OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY.
HISTORY.
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
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Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
June1-d6m

Envelopes! Envelopes!
A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES, Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the
June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and t[illegible] disinterested witness as to the [illegible] cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their agents who have heretofore acted as travelling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relatives of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

A GOOD SUPPLY of that extra fine chewing tobacco, which I will sell on accommodating terms, wholesale or retail.
June10-dtf I. HOLLINGSWORTH.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

FROM MOBILE.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

NORTHERN NEWS.

ANOTHER CONVENTION TO BE CALLED, BY THE PEACE MEN!!!

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR BY HAMPTON!

SHELBY'S VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

&c., &c., &c.

MOBILE, Sept 16.—A gunboat on yesterday came close in shore, near the mouth of Dog river. Our field batteries opened, giving a few good shots, when the enemy retreated. It is reported that the enemy have repaired the gunboat Gaines and put her in commission.

The Fish River expedition returned badly peppered by our cavalry.

MACON, Sept 16.—Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly depleted by men whose term of service have expired going home. Some statements place the number already at 10,000.

Yesterday was universally observed throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer by the army and people.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 10th received. It says that Wheeler had been driven from Middle Tennessee by Steadman. Morgan's staff has arrived at Chattanooga.

Sherman has issued a congratulatory address to his army, saying that they had completed a great campaign, and that the fall of Atlanta must be attributed to a mistake in Hood in sending his cavalry to the rear. We must concede, he says, to our enemy, that he met us patiently and skilfully, but at last he made the mistake we have mentioned.—So soon as his cavalry was in our rear, far beyond the reach of recall, instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, we followed quickly with the main army, and Atlanta fell into our possession.

CLINTON, Sept 16.—Shelby's victory in Arkansas is complete. The railroad is torn up for several miles. One entire regiment of Yankees was captured.

The army worm has destroyed all the cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The yellow fever is very violent at Key West and Tortugas.

RICHMOND, Sept 17.—New York dates to the 13th state that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of Democrats to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's line on Thursday, near Syeamore Church, Prince George County, 17 miles from this City, capturing 2,600 head of beef cattle, 300 prisoners, a number of horses and 10 wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines. Gregg's Division of cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for his pains.—Hampton's men are in full feather and eager for another charge at Grant's choice beeves.

GRENADA, via MOBILE, Sept. 16.—Memphic dates of the 13th have been received.

Gov. Flanagan, of Arkansas, called a special session of the Legislature.

Communication between Memphis and Little Rock is interrupted. The Memphis Argus says an official Bulletin from Sec'y Stanton gives interesting facts relative to the call out of 500,000 men.—Credits to States for previous excess consume 2-5 of the number, leaving 35,000 men actually raised, 1-3 of the last amount meets all the requirements of Gen. Grant. The remaining 2-3 to supply casualities in battle, loss by discharges and deserting, garrison forts, dispersing guerrillas and keep open communication.

MACON, 17.—It is reported, with a considerable show of truth, that Sherman has sent another request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator R. V. Johnson to meet him at Atlanta and have a talk about peace.

Brig. General F. A. Sharp has been relieved of duty as chief of staff to General Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines; several hundred families have arrived in the most desperate condition imaginable.

Gens. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of 2000 prisoners. Several hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for this purpose.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The following was received to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS, Sept 17.—At daylight yesterday the enemy's skirmish lines, west of the Jonesboro' Plank road, was driven back upon their entrenchments along their whole extent. At the same point Hampton attacked his position North of the Norfolk Railroad, near Sycamore Church. [The result of this attack will be found elsewhere.] Our entire loss does not exceed 50 men.

DEFINITIONS FROM THE CONFEDERATE DICTIONARY.

Benevolence.—Giving half a bushel of green fruit to a hospital, and having it published in all the newspapers in the country.

Charity—refusing a soldier's wife a barrel of flour, and then falling on your knees to thank God you are 'not as other men.'

Contract—A system of exemption used to relieve Government favorites from military service

Contractor—The person benefited by the above system. He is easily told by his cloth coat and square toe boots.

General—Formerly this was the title given to the officer commanding an army. These gentleman would be of great service to the nation if the Government would place them in their proper places. A group of Generals can be found any warm evening by looking on the shady side of the street.

BY THE GOV. OF NORTH CAROLINA
A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a county whose high honor and spotless renown, they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.
aug26-d1w12w

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 19, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday*.

NOTICE.—C. C. MCCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

Our exchanges are exceedingly barren of news, military operations since the fall of Atlanta having been confined mostly, in Virginia, to preparations for the great battle soon to come off, and in Georgia, to official interchanges in regard to the exchange of prisoners, the inhuman conduct of Sherman relative to unoffending citizens, and other matters of more or less importance.

The cavalry dash, by Hampton, reported in our telegraphic column, was a brilliant affair, and fruitful of results. By the way, it is a little strange that we seldom if ever hear of any such gallant achievements with our army in Georgia. It is plain that we have not altogether the right men in the right places in that important department. A few such men as Hampton, Fitz Lee, Early, Mosby and others, with BEAUREGARD at the head of our army, and Sherman would soon be sent howling back to Chattanooga, or his army be cut to pieces and destroyed.

Sherman seems to be in a fair way to rival the "Beast" himself in barbarity and meanness. Not content with driving the thousands of innocent women and children of Atlanta from their homes and firesides, he has actually, owing to recent interruptions of his communication, ordered all citizens living along the railroad, within three miles of the track on either side, to move North or take the oath of allegiance "to the best Government the world ever saw," on pain of being treated as spies in case of non-commonpliance.

Verily he will meet his reward, if there be any spirit of resistance left in that deeply suffering State. It should arouse every heart, and nerve every arm to drive the hated invader from their soil.

Prisoners recently captured state that many veteran regiments of Sherman's army whose term of service have expired are being discharged and going home. Very few cases of re-enlistment are reported. Their places are being filled with one hundred day men, in whom little reliance can be placed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The *State Journal* says that of a large number of persons who went to Newberne, by flag of truce, on Wednesday last, every man and woman had to take the Yankee oath of allegiance before they could be received. Does not this block the game of their returning?

The *Journal* learns also that all who went previous to Wednesday, had to take the oath.

We learn that the Macon and Western Railroad, from Jonesboro to East Point, has been thoroughly destroyed. Every rail having been torn up and cut in two with a cold chisel, the cross-ties all burned. In fact, the destruction of the road is represented to be as complete as it possibly can be. This would indicate that Sherman does not purpose advancing on Macon for some time yet.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

HIS PROSPECTS OF EMPIRE.

The 'Herald' devotes a ponderous leader to showing that Louis Napolean, with the view to make secure the thrones of Europe, is bending his genius and resources to the establishment of two empires to be constructed out of the United and Confederate States, and to be governed as Mexico is. After some high compliments to the third Napolean's genius, the 'Herald' says:

We have seen what he has done in Mexico. He has conquered that Republic, transformed it into an empire, selected its sovereign from among the scions of one of the oldest royal families, and established the new monarch on his Western throne. This being accomplished to his satisfaction, Napolean scarcely waits for the applause of aristocratic Europe before entering upon a bolder and grander scheme. That scheme is no less than the division of the United States into two empires to be governed as Mexico is. In this project he has the concurrence of England, just as he had in the Mexican expedition. Already we learn that the English provinces in North America are to be confederated, and that an English prince is to be sent over to govern this new independent empire. Spain, too, is looking for an independent empire in South America, which is the price Louis Napolean pays her for her consent. Between the new English empire in Canada, and the new Austrian empire in Mexico, and the new Spanish empire in South America, Napolean proposes to establish new empires here on the ruins of the United States. And, under all the circumstances, what European power can object?

Within the past few months John Slidell, the chief rebel agent abroad, has been frequently closeted with Napoleon. Slidell understands our politics thoroughly, and Louis Napoleon is better informed in regard to them than almost any other man in Europe. Slidell, on the part of the rebels, would not object to French empire, provided the rebel leaders have prominent places in it, as the native Mexicans have in Maxamilian's new dominions. Napoleon knows that the thrones of Europe will never be strong as long as our powerful republic exists, and he is anxious to break it up for that reason, and also for the glory of France. The other European monarchies are equally anxious for self preservation, and they have a more immediate incentive to consent in the form of empires of their own as we have just described—empires which cannot exist if the United States remains a republican nation and the Monroe doctrine is enforced by our army and navy. Thus stands the situation from the Napoleonic point of view.

And now let us look at the instruments which this master spirit of the age is using to carry out this imperial plot.—These are, in brief, the rebel agents, the peace party, the intrigues of the peace agitators, the Chicago Convention, plenty of money and influential accomplices. Some of these instruments are used unwittingly; others know the result of their work; but all are being steadily employed.

Sanders, Holcombe, Clay, Thompson and the other rebels at Niagara Falls are the agents of Slidell, who is himself the accomplice of Napoleon. By Slidell's instructions—originating in the Tuileries—they organized the peace negociations, and Greeley, Jewett and many of the Democratic leaders fell into the trap. In the meantime the peace agitators and the peace party were employed to divide and cripple the North. Jeff. Davis and Judah Benjamin, who are in the plot, took good care not to utterly discourage any Northern peacemonger who should come to them, even though he were a jackass But all these peace movements were merely blinds to conceal the real object of the agents of Napoleon and Slidell, which was to control the Chicago Convention. They did control that Convention so far as to secure a peace platform and the transformation of the delegates into a revolutionary body, subject to the call of August Belmont. Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds, who are the financial agents of Napoleon in the Mexican business. Belmont is also the nephew of Slidell, who is closeted with Napoleon constantly. We are reliably informed that as large a sum as five millions of francs has passed through Belmont's hands to be employed in conquering Mexico. Napoleon can spare twice that sum to conquer us; so that there will be no lack of money in the Presidential canvass, without counting Ben Wood's check for twenty-five thousand dollars, which probably came from the same source, via Montreal. Dean Richmond and other such men, who care more about money and railroad stocks than they do about the Union and democracy, are no obstacles to Napoleon's schemes, even if they be not, like Barlow and Judah Benjamin, largely interested in the Tehauntepec line. Put all these facts and coincidences, and relationships, and probable motives, and logical inferences together, and they prove very plainly that Louis Napoleon is using the Chicago Convention, through his rebel, peace and financial agents, to break up this great government, in order to clear the way for the establishment of European rule upon this continent and the destruction of Democracy everywhere. So grand a scheme in the history of the human race throws Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne and Napoleon the First completely in the shade. Can it succeed?

COL. JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION.

Our readers must all have noticed the order of Col. Johnson, issued from his headquarters in Kentucky, summoning all the citizens residing within particular boundaries to report at their respective county towns for duty in the Confederate service. A glance at the map will show that fully one third of the State is comprised within the limits specified in the order, which we have already published. The call in question is not a mere idle vaporing of an impotent voice—a *brutum fulmen* which a party issuing has no expectation of seeing enforced; it is a bona fide order, proceeding from authority competent to the enforcement of its commands. We make this statement, not because we believe that our Government has at its disposal a force which may be sent into Kentucky strong enough to sustain the order which Col. Johnston has given, but because of the thorough revolution in popular feeling which has taken place in the State. From the best information which we can gather from Kentuckians whose opportunities for public opinion in their State at the present time are most satisfactory we believe that if the true sentiment of the people there were now expressed, seven-eighths of the population would be in favor of uniting their destinies with those of the Southern Confederacy.

Kentucky has been brought to this change through a very bitter experience.—In the beginning of the war Lincoln bamboozled her with the idea that "no hostile foot should tread her soil." Under the pretext of maintaining an armed neutrality, home guards were organized in many localities. These were soon assembled in camps and many of them seduced into the Federal service. The men who had given tone to public sentiment were—with a few illustrious exceptions—soon bribed into the support of the Abolition dynasty, or awed into silence by the terrors of the bastile.—When the chains were fully rivited upon the people, the mask was thrown off, and those who flattered themselves that they would at least be excused from being participants in a war against their Southern brethren, were coolly informed that there would be no neutrality; that they were citizens of the United States and must fight against her enemies! Remonstrance was vain. Might made right. Hundreds of persons, like Gov. Morehead, who were not prepared to bow before the rod of their oppressor, were shut up in prisons or banished from the State—many of them remaining in exile to this day.

But Kentucky is at last aroused. Her people brave and confiding in the aggregate, have had their eyes open to discover the cheat which has been practiced upon them by the unprincipled party hacks whom they have heretofore been too ready to trust. They know now how much faith is to be placed in the promises of Abolition rulers, and how much liberty they may promise themselves under their sway. As the serpent which is trodden in the dust will sting from its very instinct the foot which crushes it, the people of Kentucky are at length compelled to rise against their oppressor. Col. Johnson's order will be respected. We look for such a rising of the people in Kentucky at no distant day as will convince the Abolitionists that the fire of rebellion instead of being extinguished is bursting out in a new place. Though cut off for the time from communication with our friends there, we hope soon to see Tennessee and Kentucky making a department whose history shall rival that which has been written for the Trans-Mississippi.

PLEASANT PROGNOSTICATIONS.—A letter from Shreveport, Louisiana, just received, says the whole army is in motion. 'I am afraid to write you what is transpiring here, for fear the Yankees may capture this letter; but rest assured an event will soon take place that will send a thrill of joy through every heart in the Confederacy. I will write you all the particulars as soon as the necessity for secrecy has passed away." Gen. Magruder assumes command of the district of Arkansas, Gen. Walker takes command in Texas and Gen. Buckner in Louisiana.

A great victory has just been achieved in the Indian Territory, near Fort Smith. Gen. Cooper routed the 6th Kansas Regiment, killing and capturing a large number. Our forces are operating near Fort Smith and accomplishing great results.—Many deserters are coming in and all report themselves tired of the negro and the war.

Columbia Carolinian.

Our boys in Georgia, while not afraid of Sherman, yet give him full credit for ability as a manager. An officer relates that in camp, recently, the conversation turned upon Wheeler's operations in the Yankee rear, some expressing great confidence in the success of the expedition, others depreciating its result. 'But," says one, 'Wheeler has certainly blown up the tunnel.' 'What's the difference?' drawled out a six foot Tennessean who was lying at full length on the ground, 'Sherman has got a duplicate of it.'

Felicity—A word used by young ladies when sitting by a coat with a star on the collar.

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—A few items in reference to the Medical Department will not be out of place, if no good be derived from them. The writer intends to wound the feelings of none, nor panegyrize only those who deserve it.

From some cause or other, this branch of the service has received more of the public's abuse and condemnation, than all the other branches combined. Why this feeling has been engendered by the public and continues to exist to a painful extent, is more than I am prepared to say. It is true that this branch of the service, like all the others, has men entirely incompetent to fill their respective places, and to fully prove this, it is only necessary for me to state, that some of these men who are wholly unfit to perform, with economy, the responsible duties devolving upon them, have kept the Hospitals of this city supplied with spirits of turpentine, imported from England at exhorbitant prices, thereby entailing upon the Government, the very unnecessary expenditure and risk of double transportation, besides the payment in gold, of which it has no superabundance. It is self evident to every thinking man, that this article of commerce was prepared in North Carolina, and shipped from this Port, run the risk of the "effectual Blockade" and was purchased in Nassau, then shipped to London, where some very knowing Druggist and Chemist, had it bottled up in good style, and the following label stuck on the bottle. I give it verbatim—"Ol. Terebenth, 2 lbs. Savory & Sons, Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty's army, Wholesale and Retail, 143 New Bond street, and 220 Regent street, LONDON." This done they ship it back to the purchasing Agent in North Carolina, the "Tar, Pitch and Turpentine" State. I do not say who is to blame for this shameful transaction on the part of the Government, but simply state facts which any person can see for himself by going into any of the Dispensarys attached to the Hospitals of this city. I make caps and not heads. If this cap fits any head in the Confederate States, he is welcome to wear it. But this is no just reason why it should have the universal condemnation of the public. When I say so, I only say partially what I know.

The impartial observer who is cognizant of the many almost insurmountable difficulties which this branch of service has to contend with, will render unto it praise and admiration for the completeness of its organization and the many *little institutions* it has put in operation for the sick and wounded. We are all aware, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity of all delicacies which are so much needed, it is almost impossible to get them,—hence the general complaint of the coarse, unpalatable fare in the Hospital. For this, the Surgeon, after making every available effort to procure them his limited means and opportunities would admit, receives for his reward, the abuse and execrations of those concerned. This should not be so, and if the people and soldiers were only aware that the power invested in them is limited, and that they are held to a strict accountability for all their transactions in business, they would often receive praise instead of abuse from an impartial public.

To give your numerous readers a general idea of what the Medical Department is doing in behalf of the suffering, I will state a few facts which can be seen any day at General Hospital No. 4. I mention this Hospital, as I am better acquainted with its organization than any other in this State, but have no doubt that the rest will compare with it in neatness, cleanliness, &c.

No. 4, is under the supervision of Surgeon Micks, who is universally beliked by all who are under his jurisdiction. He is exerting all his talent, influence and means at his hands to add cheer and dispense comfort to the inmates and his attendants. To do this, he has established a shoe-shop where the soldiers can have their shoes repaired without charge. He has also a tailor for making and repairing their clothes. And to complete it, he has a fishery recently established, where he has a squad of men, unfit for field service, detailed to catch them. From this source it is contemplated the Hospitals in this State and probably Virginia, will be supplied with fish during the ensuing winter. This will be a luxury to the sick and wounded after living so long on bacon.—It will demonstrate in a forcible manner, that the Medical Department is ever mindful of their wants, and is exerting every means to supply them and thereby ameliorate their sufferings.

The attendants, generally known as "Hospital Rats," "Skulkers," "Lackys," &c, are tantalized by those who are totally ignorant of the laborious duties their respective positions require of them. This too, is unjust and ungenerous. Most of these men are old veterans of the war, who by disease or wounds are incapacitated to perform the duties of the field, and are subjected to a rigid examination by a Medical Examining Board, every month, to test whether they are fit for duty. This alone should exempt them from censure.

Mr. Editor, I presume I am encroaching on your space, nevertheless, I could not refrain from offering for the kind consideration of your readers and a generous public, a few remarks, which I deem are not inapplicable at this time. By so doing I trust I have trampled on no sore toes, and if any errors have been made in regard to statements, which I deem facts, I am ready and willing to adjust them.

G. C. Mc.

The Working Women's Protective Union of New York are preparing a memorial to the Secretary of War, praying for such a modification of the contract system as will make it obligatory upon all contractors to pay Government prices. At present they say, the sisters and mothers of men who have sacrificed their lives for their country, are actually making shirts at six cents apiece.

DIED,

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., FANNY M., daughter of J. D. and I. J. Williams, aged 19.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, 4th Congressional District, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sep. 13.

Notice to Assessors Tax in Kind.

THE Assessors who have not sent in their Estimates fo. August, are requested to do so immediately, and get their receipts.

J. M. McGOWAN,
193-1t Capt. Post Qr. Master.

$25 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to any person finding and bringing to this Office a large ENGLSIH POINTER dog, which was stolen or strayed from the buggy of Jesse Butler, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 10th inst. The dog is distinguished by being white with black spots all over his body; head blac with a narrow blaze between the eyes a notch in the left ear, and a black spot on the rump. Apply at the
192-1w* CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Wanted.

200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply at the
189-6t CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

POWDER.

FFFG. GUN POWDER,
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
172-tf

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for ale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., [Apr 19-tf

WRITING PAPER.

JUST received and for sale, a superior article of
Note and Letter Paper,
unusually cheap, at the store under the
June 20-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

DR. J. H. FREEMAN HAS RETURNED to his Office and has on hand a good lot of GOLD FOIL AND TEETH. Also, GOLD and SILVER PLATE.
132-1m*

HEADQUARTERS 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA, Wilmington, N. C., Aug, 30th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL PESONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.
sep3-

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Stryon, A. Q. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having to go to Moore County, the Store under the Carolinian Office will be closed until his return, at which time due notice will be given.
E. W. THORNTON.
sep12-3t